

Banker Fights Renomination Of Williams

Wade H. Cooper Declares He Can Find Grounds for Charges in Trial Report

Controller Opposes Grant

Bitter Struggle Predicted When Committee Sends Findings to the Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Hailed before Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, charged with some banking offense, Wade H. Cooper, president of a Washington savings bank, was denied by the Controller permission to see the stenographic transcript of the proceedings.

This developed today during the hearing of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the nomination of Williams for another five-year term as Controller.

Mr. Cooper protested that he could substantiate his charge against Mr. Williams of having used the office of Controller to oppress Cooper personally if he could obtain the stenographic copy of that testimony. Thereupon the committee ordered the Controller to give Mr. Cooper access to this record, so that he might make excerpts and present these portions to the committee.

This was in executive session of the committee, and at this point the committee adjourned and the doors were opened. When the newspaper men entered the room the quarrel over this opening up of the record was still in hot progress, despite the adjournment.

Williams Objects to Copies

"But you are not to be permitted to retain a copy of that hearing," Mr. Williams shouted at the bank president. Ignoring both Cooper and Williams, Acting Chairman Hitchcock told Mr. Cooper calmly that he was to have access to the record, and could copy such parts as he desired for presentation to the committee, after which the record must be returned intact to the Controller's office. Mr. Williams again shouted out that Mr. Cooper must not be permitted to make any copy of the record in Cooper's own case which Cooper could retain.

The banker did not conclude his testimony against Mr. Williams today, so the committee adjourned until Saturday to give him a chance to prepare the case.

Some of the Democratic Senators after Mr. Cooper vigorously, it was said afterward, while the Republican members of the committee made comments which forecast long filibustering speeches when the nomination gets into the Senate.

Weeks Would Abolish Office

Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, author of the bill pending before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to abolish the office of Controller of the Treasury, testifying earlier in the day, declared that the chief purpose of the proposal was to eliminate needless duplication of work by the Controller's office and the Federal Reserve Board.

"The bill to abolish the Controller's office," Senator Weeks said, "really has nothing to do with the present consideration of Controller Williams's reappointment. It is a bill that I have intended for some time to introduce. The reason for it is, at least very largely, that the work of the Controller's office is duplicated by the Federal Reserve Board, which in framing the Federal Reserve act various powers

Colonel Hayward WAS Kissed—He Admits It

COLONEL "BILL" HAYWARD WAS kissed by General Le Bouc in full view of a French army division and the colonel's own ebony heroes. Any hopes that the cabled account of this ceremony was exaggerated were dissipated yesterday. The colonel admitted it. It was at Ensisheim, he said.

The French troops were saying farewell to their comrades of many a hard-fought battle. General Le Bouc paraded his division, decorated the New York State flag with the Croix de Guerre and then bore down, arms extended upon the colonel. He planted a resounding smack on each of Hayward's blushing cheeks.

"I didn't glance toward my men," said Hayward, "but from their ranks I caught the half-audible exclamation: 'Man! Oh, man!'"

They were given to local reserve boards which are a direct duplication of the Controller's duties. When he made recent provision for taking the state banks into the Federal Reserve system he provided that the examination of these banks should be by the Federal Reserve Board, so we have in effect a system under which part of the banks are examined by one authority and part by another.

"There are many other public reasons for making this change, and there are some personal reasons at this time, because, in my judgment, Controller Williams has been directly effective in preventing state banks from coming into the Federal Reserve system. They would not have come in, in my opinion, if it had not been for the recent provision in the law which provides for their examination by the Federal Reserve boards.

"The main reason, though not the only reason, why I oppose the confirmation of the Controller is because I consider him temperamentally unfit for that place."

O'Ryan Clears Way for Return Of Heroic 27th

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pen of the commander in chief, the letter forms a notable addition to the division's permanent records, which, as a whole, form something of which every New Yorker should be proud.

Montfort le Rotrou, where the 27th Division has been in camp for some time, is about seventy-five miles east of Brest, the port of debarkation.

Senate Committee Asks Baker Report on Brest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Military Committee today asked Secretary Baker for a report on conditions at the camp of embarkation at Brest, France.

This camp recently was severely criticized in the Senate, and complaints of the conditions were referred to the committee for inquiry.

State Department to Uphold Dry Proclamation

Final Decision Must Be by Supreme Court, Officials Say

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The State Department is not concerned by reports that its certification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution was illegal, even if, as it is alleged, the adoption by some state legislatures of the amendment was irregular and not binding, where the part of the amendment to the Constitution has been made a part of the legislature through the operation of initiative and referendum laws.

The State Department, it was asserted, possesses no judicial powers, not even the right of review, and has no alternative but to proclaim an amendment to the Constitution when its passage has been certified by the requisite number of states.

If there is a question as to the effectiveness of the State Department's proclamation of the prohibition amendment, it was asserted, it will have to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which alone has the power to pass upon it.

324 U. S. Casualties in Russian Front; 136 Dead

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—American casualties in Russia, up to February 9, totaled 324 deaths, wounded and missing, according to a cable received today by the War Department. Ten of these were officers. The list of casualties is divided as follows:

Killed in action, 2 officers, 60 men; died of wounds, 1 officer, 14 men; died of disease, 54 men; died of accident, 5 men; severely wounded in action, 2 officers, 67 men; slightly wounded in action, degree undetermined, 2 officers, 63 men; missing in action, 31 men.

The War Department announced these casualties are being published individually in the regular casualty lists.

Schools, Exchange and Business Houses Close; Many Exercises Held

Schools of the city were closed in honor of the Great Emancipator yesterday. So was the Stock Exchange, most of the banks and many business houses. A large number of formal celebrations were held throughout the city.

Exercises under the auspices of the Lincoln League for World Emancipation were held in front of the Lincoln statue in Union Square. An original poem was read by Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, president of the league, and the statue was decorated with flowers and the national ensign.

Patriotic services also were held in Lord & Taylor's store. Hundreds of employees gathered to listen to an account of the brave deeds of American troops in France by Captain Robert B. Sylvester, who just returned. At the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, the Rev. F. Coogan, chaplain of the police department, celebrated Mass high requiem mass for deceased members of the force. About 500 uniformed police attended under the command of Inspectors Henry and O'Brien.

THE FIGHTING SMILE IN SIGHT OF HOME



Colonel William Hayward of the old "15th" and Sergeant Johnson wearing the war cross he won for valor in fighting "bush Germans."

the country. In a like manner casualties were replaced, so that the unit now comprises about 1,200 New Yorkers and 1,800 from other parts.

Hayward Lauds Old 15th Heroes On His Return

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"I'm proud of my men from the ground up," were Colonel Hayward's first words to the newspapermen.

Then he told their story. It was like some old saga of the Norsemen, full of deeds of wondrous valor, of laughter in the face of death, of fearful courage wreaked among the foe, of the children's pride of a race close to nature in the homage their Allies paid them and, now and then, an incident replete with the bubbling, darkly humorous difference of the cottonfields of Dixie or the battlefields of France.

"We were the lost children of the American army," said Colonel Hayward, explaining that not once had the 369th fought under a United States general.

The regiment was first brigaded with the French on the Aisne, the French general in command having also under him several thousand Moroccan negroes. He placed them on the opposite side of the river, fearing they would quarrel over religious differences.

However, it was useless to try to prevent fraternization between the French and American black men.

"Craps" Aided Finances

There were no religious disputes. Nor is it of record that Colonel Hayward's soldiers made any attempt to convert over religious brothers. But they did initiate their turbaned comrades into the mysteries of shooting "craps" and they, like all beginners, experienced considerable hard luck.

"I don't know what the boys would have done except for this," remarked the colonel, "for many of them had received no pay for several months."

From April till the armistice was signed the 369th was fighting most of the time. It holds the record among American regiments for length of time spent continuously under fire—191 days.

"Never was there a whimper from one of them," the colonel resumed. "They were always ready to go where ever there was a job to be done, regardless of the danger. And they fought like tigers."

The Germans shared the colonel's opinion of his troops. "Rutlidge Schwartzman" was their nickname for an American negro soldier. "Blood-thirsty black man" is the translation.

Sergeant Tells His Story

Sergeant Henry Johnson, of Albany, did more always ready to go where ever there was a job to be done, regardless of the danger. And they fought like tigers."

"There was this much to it: That when dawn broke they found Henry Johnson had killed four Germans and wounded thirty-two so severely they were unable to follow their German comrades when the relief force came up.

And there was this to it, in addition: That shortly afterward Sergeant Johnson was killed.

"One of 'em hollered, 'Rush him! Rush him! Jes' then Ah thought Ah'd do a little rushin' mahself, so Ah guess he was, and made for him, swingin' mah bolo. Ah got him and Ah got some more. They knocked me 'round considerable and whanged me ova the head, but Ah always managed to get on mah feet ag'in. That fight lasted abah half an hour an' Ah was wounded in a couple of places when they got help out to me. That's abah all. There wasn't so much to it."

Netted Thirty-six Germans

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Henry Johnson, Company C, 369th Infantry, was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with a palm and a star, and the whole French force in that section of the front lined up to see him honored.

Colonel Hayward's account made it plain that the entire career of the old 15th overseas was a series of exploits of which that of Johnson, though, of course, an outstanding instance, was typical.

One hundred and seventy-one men and officers of the regiment won decorations for valor or markedly meritorious service of some kind, and the regiment was decorated as a whole before it sailed for home.

Three Months Without Relief

"We held one trench," said Colonel Hayward, "for ninety days without being relieved and every night that trench was raided."

It was in the Champagne last September that the regiment took itself with undying glory. There was a stretch of the Hindenburg line, Colonel Hayward explained, that had been fought over, back and forth, many times, without any permanent gain by one side or the other.

"See," the colonel told the New York men, "200,000 of our troops and of the foe are buried here. It is no use."

The 369th was thrown in to do what all others had failed to accomplish. They did it. The stretch of line was taken, and the foe never got it again. The regiment was decorated in this fighting were about 1,000.

The French command paid it a fitting tribute to the 369th by permitting it to be the first Allied unit to reach the Rhine on the march to occupation.

"The German inhabitants were terrified at first when they saw us," said Colonel Hayward. "They had heard so many fearful tales from their own soldiers of the 'bush' negroes, the 'bush' man. But they soon became friendly and some of my boys speak German fluently from association with the civilians of the occupied territory."

Colonel Hayward discharged the duties of mayor of one of the German towns during his regiment's occupation.

Proud of Record

Colonel Hayward voiced especial pride in the fact that only six of his men were up on charges of drunkenness during their fifteen months in France and that there had been but one case of venereal disease reported among them.

The colonel still limps from the broken leg he suffered and has not completely recovered from the gassing he received.

He said he expected to resume the practice of law when he is mustered out. Some one asked him if there was any possibility of his being a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1920. A smile was the only answer.

He admitted he is mightily interested in the prospect of leading his men in the victory celebration parade and expresses the hope it will take place before the replacements in his regiment have been dispersed to their homes throughout the country.

Pickering Wins Honors

Lieutenant Colonel Pickering, who was in command of the 24th Battalion of the 369th, on the Regent's Canal, was decorated with a palm and silver star and the Distinguished Service Cross. He won the latter for advancing alone beyond the enemy line in the Champagne for observation.

Colonel Pickering was awarded his Croix de Guerre with a palm and silver star for remaining in an observation post after all those with him had been killed.

It was the safest thing for me to do," he said deprecatingly. "I would surely have been killed had I tried to escape."

He received the silver star for leading a particularly daring attack on a German position. Captain John H. Clark, formerly a lawyer of Flushing, Long Island, wears the cross of the Legion of Honor. He was secretary to Colonel Hayward when he was killed in the Champagne fighting.

School Teacher's Fine Record

Lieutenant Colonel Pickering was proud of all of Lieutenant Robb, a replacement officer in the 369th, who is now a hospital attendant. Robb is a replacement of the fact that he has been awarded the Legion of Honor and the Congressional Medal of Honor. He said he was a Kansas school teacher before he became a soldier. He was wounded five times in three days, but refused to leave the line until he was carried back to a dressing station.

Leon J. Cadore, for three years prior to his enlistment one of the pitchers for the Brooklyn National League team, now Lieutenant Cadore, of Company G, 369th Infantry, was also on the Regent's Canal. He was listed man when he went overseas. He said he had been twice knocked down by shell explosions and that once he had been thrown into his trench, falling directly at his feet, but failing to explode. On neither of these occasions did he suffer injury.

Cadore was met by his father and by Wilbert Robinson, Brooklyn musician, a banker. When the war began in 1914 he joined the American Red Cross Ambulance Service. He was not exciting enough, however, so he enlisted in the foreign legion. When the United States entered the war he was transferred to the American Aviation Corps. He is officially credited with bringing down four German planes and has been awarded the Medal Militaire and Croix de Guerre with six palms. He has relatives in New York.

In all, 4,121 troops returned yesterday to the Stockholm and Regina, most of these besides the two battalions of the 369th Infantry being casual companies comprising men from many states.

Parade of 15th As Whole Proposed

After the arrival yesterday of almost the entire "Fighting Fifteenth" regiment, now the 369th Infantry, residents of the negro colonies in Harlem and San Juan Hill proceeded to make definite their plans for welcoming the returning soldiers. The Hayward unit of the War Camp Community Service will give a reception and concert to the regiment Sunday night next at its old camp, James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, and Charles W. Anderson, former Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York district, are on the programme to speak.

Among the Lincoln's Birthday crowds in the negro districts yesterday were many soldiers of the old Fifteenth who returned Sunday. Forty wounded by the troops in the neighborhood of Harlem. Windows throughout the district were decorated with banners reading "Welcome, victorious Fifteenth."

Arrangements have not been completed for the proposed parade of the regiment. A movement is said to be on foot to demobilize the men immediately, but those in charge of the welcoming arrangements hope to give the regiment a chance to show itself as a whole before it is disbanded.

The band of the new 15th Regiment of the New York State Guard will serenade the returned soldiers in the 7th Regiment Armory. The date of this event has not yet been determined. Plans are being made for a dance Saturday night and for a banquet for colored officers at a later date.

Five Transports Are Due From France To-day

THE following transports, bringing troops from France, are due to reach port to-day:

Seattle—From Brest, 1,561 men, consisting of Medical Detachment, 1st Battalion Headquarters, Companies A, B and C of 163d Infantry, 116th Supply Train, Companies A, B and C, 116th Infantry; Battery C, 50th Heavy Artillery, and Casual Company 235. Should dock at Hoboken about 5 p. m.

Santa Theresa—From Bordeaux, 1,457 men; Bordeaux Convalescent Detachments 1 to 7, inclusive, and 11 to 14, inclusive; 17, 18 and 65; Casual Company 31. Should dock at Hoboken about 8:30 a. m.

Peerless—From Bordeaux, 157 men, Casual Company 24. Should dock at Hoboken about 8 a. m.

Hickman—From Bordeaux, 41 men, detachment from Casual Company 30.

Woonsocket—From Bordeaux, 21 men of Casual Company 17.

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287,332 U. S. Troops Sent Home So Far; Million Demobilized

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—From the signing of the armistice to February 8, 287,332 American troops in France and Great Britain had embarked for the United States, while up to February 10, 67,454 officers and 1,069,116 men had been demobilized in this country. Total arrivals of overseas troops up to February 7 were 215,749.

These figures were made public today by Secretary Baker, together with others relating to the number of sick and wounded now in France and the number returned home. Men in France being treated for disease on February 1 numbered 62,561, and those suffering from wounds were 24,342. The aggregate of 87,045 was 4,688 less than in the preceding week and 106,493 less than the number in hospitals overseas on November 11.

Since the ending of hostilities 53,042 sick and wounded have arrived in this country, bringing the total since the beginning of the war to 63,109. On February 1 the occupied beds in hospitals in the United States numbered 60,777, while there were 47,948 vacant beds available for returning cases.

American Flier, U. S. Citizen, Sees Native Land for First Time

Major John W. Luffer, one of the casual officers aboard the Stockholm, is an American citizen, speaks English with a perfect American accent, fought for the United States throughout the war, and yet never laid eyes on American soil until yesterday.

He was born and educated in Paris, where his father, likewise an American citizen, is a banker. When the war began in 1914 he joined the American Red Cross Ambulance Service. He was not exciting enough, however, so he enlisted in the foreign legion. When the United States entered the war he was transferred to the American Aviation Corps. He is officially credited with bringing down four German planes and has been awarded the Medal Militaire and Croix de Guerre with six palms. He has relatives in New York.

In all, 4,121 troops returned yesterday to the Stockholm and Regina, most of these besides the two battalions of the 369th Infantry being casual companies comprising men from many states.

500 Jobs a Week for Troops

Five hundred jobs a week for discharged soldiers are being found by the American Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association, 1450 Broadway. Lieutenant Harry E. Prettyman, the director, reported yesterday that the association is receiving enough help to double its efficiency every week. He said that for the seven days ended yesterday 531 jobs had been found. The applicants numbered 930.

"We are not only providing jobs, but the discharged soldiers who are found destitute are provided with food and clothing," said Lieutenant Prettyman. "The clothing is being furnished by the National League for Women's Service, 21 West Forty-sixth Street."

More of Those Luxurious Men's Silk Shirts

\$5.59

The first lot went in one day's selling and we are fortunate in receiving another shipment.

Crepe de Chines, Heavy Satin Stripe Silks.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Main Floor, 35th St.

Best War Novels Yet to Come, Says John Galsworthy

THE best books on the war are yet to come. The soldiers themselves, returning from the trenches, have yet to give us of their best, but it may be many years before their best is ready. It must set in the crucible of their imagination until the first shock and dross of the war is lost."

This is the hope and the foreboding concerning the world of literature with which John Galsworthy has come to the United States for his second visit. His immediate purpose is to participate in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of James Russell Lowell. After that he hopes to travel about for a bit of a vacation.

Mr. Galsworthy does not talk easily of himself or his work. One might accuse him of "typical English reticence." But he has an easy courtesy which assists and at the same time counteracts the reticence. His careful, reserved sentences have more the sound of the scholar than of the creator of those stormy, passionate people who fill the Galsworthy novels.

"Aside from its value to the young men who have been through the actual experiences of the trenches, and have yet to give us their best impressions, the war has not been a great source of imaginative writing," he said yesterday. He was seen in the lobby of the Chatham Hotel.

"For the young writers themselves it must have had a retarding influence, so far as their work in other channels is concerned," he added.

"It has been a sort of final sensation, and I don't think it can have good effect on the young writers to get their final sensations so young. I think the war will be found to have dulled expectation and appetite, to have a blunting effect, to have taken the edge off. Everything will be a little flat."

"War engenders a sort of fatalism. People come out of it feeling that they have proved themselves—most people go through life feeling that the moment of proving themselves is still before them."

"I am afraid they will not be so eager and curious about those little things which are the stuff of the imaginative writer's bread. I may be wrong. I hope so."

For the "war novel" with its young soldier hero and its war bride heroine Mr. Galsworthy had only a courteous, puzzled smile.

"I didn't know it was recognized as a type," he said. "I never read any of them."

International Governing Board Asked by Farmers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A programme embodying inclusion in the league of nations of a special body to deal with international agricultural questions was adopted today at the close of the annual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Questions which this body would consider would include uniform crop reporting, equality of pay and other conditions for the farmer as compared with workers in other occupations, collective bargaining through organizations, preservation of natural resources and the right of nations to withhold from export essential agricultural supplies where the amount held by a country is limited.

As a substitute for the excise tax, the Controller suggested a tax on non-intoxicating liquors, which he predicted would produce at least \$6,000,000 annually.

Other recommendations for meeting the expected deficit in the state's revenues included amendments to the corporation, inherited income tax, Controller Eugene M. Travis today told the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation that he believed it would be impracticable for the state to adopt such a tax at this time.

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